

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL:
One year, in advance, \$3.00
Six months, 1.00
Three months, .50

EVERY VARIETY OF
JOB PRINTING
NEATLY AND QUICKLY DONE.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

EVERETT & FOWLER.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
and Solicitors in Chancery, will attend to
all business in Sandusky and adjoining
counties. Rooms 10 and 11, New Block,
Fremont, Ohio.

H. W. WINSLOW.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, will
attend to all business in Sandusky and
adjoining counties. Special attention given
to procuring letters of administration.
Fremont—Second Story, Tyler's Block.
November, 27, 1867.

JOHN M. LEMMON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Also
authorised agent for collection of all
debts, rents, and interest. Rooms 403
CLYDE, OHIO.

C. W. PAGE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Also
authorised agent for collection of all
debts, rents, and interest. Rooms 403
CLYDE, OHIO.

J. L. GREENE & SON.
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will
attend to all business in Sandusky and
adjoining counties. Special attention given
to procuring letters of administration.
Fremont—Second Story, Tyler's Block.
Fremont, Ohio.

J. K. HORD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Beckman's New
Block, Fremont, Ohio. [287]

J. R. BARTLETT.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office
over J. Davis & Co's Store, corner Front and
Croghan streets, Fremont, Ohio.

MEDICAL.

J. W. FAIRBANK, M.D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office hours: From 10 to 12 a.m., and from
7 to 9 p.m. Particular attention paid to
the treatment of all diseases. OFFICE, Beckman's
Old Block, second floor, Fremont, Ohio. [April 1864.]

JAS. C. HARRINGTON, M.D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office over Beckman's Store, corner Front and
Croghan streets, Fremont, Ohio.

J. W. GOODSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has changed his
residence to the building one door south of the
Congregational Church, BELLEVUE.

J. M. COREY, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office—Opposite
over J. Davis & Co's Store, next door to
Beckman's Old Block, Fremont, Ohio. [287]

H. F. BAKER, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Private diseases carefully treated and promptly
cured. Office and residence on State Street, East
side of the river, four doors west of the Brick Tavern.
Fremont, Ohio. [287]

Dra. Bosworth & Higgins,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, No. 4 (second
door) Fabing & Helm's New Block, State Street,
Fremont, O.

Dr. Higgins will continue to give special attention
to the Eye and Ear, and to all general Practice.
Office hours—Dr. Higgins, from 7 to 12 A. M.;
Dr. Bosworth, from 1 to 5 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. F. PRICE,
DENTIST, would respectfully say to
the citizens of Fremont, Ohio, that he
has opened an office here for the
practice of his profession, and that he
feels confident that he will be able to
give satisfaction to all who may
consult him. He is located in the
new building, one door south of the
Congregational Church, BELLEVUE.

G. J. SALZMAN,
DENTIST, will be in his office, at City,
the last two weeks of each month,
to perform all operations required in
dentistry. Satisfaction guaranteed in all
cases. Office—Second story, Tyler's Block,
Fremont, Ohio. [287]

HOTELS.

CROGHAN HOUSE,
FRANK M. CROGHAN, Proprietor. Passengers
carried to and from the House free of charge.
Situated corner of State and Front Streets,
Fremont, Ohio.

PETER ENGLISH, R. R. MEADOW,
KESSLER'S HOUSE,
KESSLER'S HOUSE, Proprietors. Passengers
carried to and from the House free of charge.
Situated corner of Front and State Streets,
Fremont, Ohio.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
B. S. LUTHER, John Ford, Proprietors. Neatly
furnished and comfortable.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. D. WILES,
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, in St. Clair's Block,
opposite the Post Office, Fremont, Ohio.

PRINTERS.

WILCOX & GREENE,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS; Office in third story
Beckman's Old Block, Fremont, Ohio.

STEWART,
J. STEWART & OUTLER, Repairers, Clocks,
Jewelry, Watches, Trunks, Umbrellas, &c.
Grand Surgeons' Instruments, Razors, Knives,
Scissors, and all kinds of cut-throat razors. All work
attended to promptly and satisfactorily guaranteed.
Shop on Croghan Street, South side, near Dr. Perry
Oliver's Grocery, Fremont, Ohio. 41

T. C. REESE,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER, St. Clair's Block,
opposite the Post Office, Fremont, Ohio.

Boots and Shoes.

Immense Stock.

BOOTS & SHOES!

HOOT & MENG.

OUR immense stock of goods is now in store,
carefully selected in the

GREAT EASTERN MARKETS!

and manufactured to our order. We are prepared to
sell good goods

Cheaper than any Boot and
Shoe House in Ohio.

Our Assortment is Complete!

And we invite the inspection of our goods by all
patrons, confident of our ability to suit you,
both in goods and price.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage
which we have received for the past
five years, we respectfully ask
a continuance of the same.

MANUFACTURING & REPAIRING

BUCKLAND'S NEW BLOCK.

The Fremont Weekly Journal.

Established 1829. Vol. XXXVIII. New Series, Vol. XV, No. 40.

FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO; FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 4 1867.

BRISTOL TAYLOR SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW STORE IN FREMONT

Ryder & Tyler's Old Stand,
Corner Front and Croghan
streets.

Fremont Cash Store

HAT this day opened a large and splendid
assortment of new and desirable Fall and Winter
Hats, Boots, and Shoes, at
CLYDE, OHIO.

DRESS GOODS

French Merinos,
Poplin Reys,
Empress Cloths,
Plaid Poplins,
Striped Poplins,

DRESS GOODS!

ALL of the latest styles, now brought at great
reduced prices.

ALAPACAS

IN ALL COLORS,
Which we will sell Cheap.

Sept. 26, 1867. 28712.

Auction and Bankrupt Sales

OUT DONE!

DORR & SON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

HAVING just returned from New York, where we
have bought the latest styles of Boots, Shoes, and
Children's Shoes at 10 cents to \$1.25.

Children's Shoes at 10 cents to \$1.25.
Boys' " 25 " 3.25
Ladies' " 75 " 3.50
Ladies' good glove-kid Boots, 2.75
Ladies' Kid Boots, 1.12
Men's heavy Shoes, 3.40
Men's heavy Shoes, 3.40
Men's heavy Shoes, 3.40

We have made such arrangements for purchasing
with the largest Boot and Shoe House in New York
that we can

DEFY COMPETITION!

Repairing done in Neatest Style.

Our Custom Shop does the Neatest work at low
prices. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.
Fremont, May 10 '67.—186712.

BRISTOL & TAYLOR

Call Special Attention

To their new stock

SHAWLS,

CLOAKING,

LADIES SACKING,

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

NEW PRICES,

NEW PRICES,

NEW STYLES

NEW STYLES,

CALL AND SEE THEM.

CALL AND SEE THEM

AT

EMMICH & CO'S

Who are in Market with a large and
varied Stock of

DRESS

GOODS!

He is confident that his work cannot be surpassed
in the city or elsewhere. He employs one of the
best workmen.

He also Cuts and Makes Shirts
to Order, and warrants
them to fit.

Give him a call at his new establishment,
No. 2, Fabing & Helm's New
Block, State Street.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Stationery, &c., &c.

Dr. E. Dillon & Son,

DRUGGISTS,

AND LARGE DEALERS IN

PATENT MEDICINES.

WINE and LIQUORS.

DYE-STUFFS.

PAINTS.

OILS.

WINDOW GLASS.

BRUSHES.

WALL PAPER.

BOOKS.

STATIONERY.

Ready-Made Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods

WHERE? OH! WHERE?

T. I. BARKER'S,
FASHIONABLE
MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT:

No. 4 State Street, - - - Fremont, O.

WHY IS IT

That he is getting the best trade in Town? Don't you know? Simply
because he sells CHEAP FOR CASH, and because he cuts in
the most fashionable style, and keeps the best assorted
Goods that can be bought in the Eastern markets.

Why? He has the Best Cutter in Sandusky
County.

He calls special attention to his stock of

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Doeskins & Vestings,

A full and complete assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods—Hats and Caps, Latest Styles, of all
approved Shapes, Colors, Qualities and Materials—Also a large supply
of Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags.—His Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

Is large and well selected, and will be sold at very low rates.

Every Garment is neat and made in the best style and fully warranted. Call
and see him before you buy your Spring suits elsewhere

May 16, 1867. (u204f) T. I. BARKER.

FREMONT, OHIO.

Clothing, Clothing, Clothing

DRYFOOS & BROTHER!

(One Door North of National Bank.)

WOULD ANNOUNCE TO THEIR NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS THAT
THEY HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK WITH
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING:

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR OF EVERY STYLE & QUALITY.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises.

Done to order, and a manner unsurpassed elsewhere.

FREMONT, May 18, 1866.—20y1.

OFFICE

U. S. Express Company.

No. 2, TYLER'S BLOCK,
[OPPOSITE THE BANK OF FREMONT.]

THE UNION TICKET.

Editors Journal.—Election is almost
at hand and two things pertaining
to the Union party are sufficient of
themselves to induce every voter to be
at the polls on election day. These
are good men and sound principles.
General HAYES and LEE and some
others of the State ticket have been
"tried by fire" and need no mention
here. H. EVANS has for 20 long years
has been battling for the right through evil
and good report never wavering or
swerving a hair's breadth from the
mark; true, faithful, industrious, honest,
competent and worthy, will make just
as good a Senator as Sandusky County
will feel proud of and what is better
will be elected. Our county ticket is
an excellent one and needs not to be
mentioned here only that it should by
all means be elected. As to our principles,
"Radicalism is righteousness" and
let us glory in it. There is no way
that Ohio could disgrace herself so
much as to fail to carry that amendment
to the constitution. Shame on
any man that fails to vote for it! A
statute authorizing the robbing of
honesty would be in itself much more
consistent in a Democratic government
than to hold a man for taxes and for
drafting into its armies and refusing to
let him vote. I envy not the head not
the heart of that man who looking over
one-half million of graves, on millions
and billions of treasure, will ally
himself with the cause that cost such a
sacrifice! When war came with an
army buried against the old Union
which never could have been vanquished
had it been in the right, when
traitors to our cause and foes to human-
ity stood thick through all the land
and two of the most powerful nations
on the earth were watching with eager
eyes for but a pretext to join the
rebellion, it was not strange that men
should doubt the success of the Union
army and feel anxious to have something
by negotiation or capitulation. But
now since right has triumphed, Demo-
cratic government vindicated, the
enemies of law, order and humanity
overthrown, our glorious old Constitu-
tion maintained, the nation abundant
in resources, contented and happy in its
prosperity, that any should be so mis-
led or so wicked as to go over to the enemy,
ally themselves with traitors and seek
to undo and destroy all that has been
done at a cost of so much blood and
treasure, is past finding out—absolutely
astonishing.

Bullets have done part; under or by
permission of Providence, Ballots shall
do the rest.

Manhood Suffrage.

Now and then we hear it said that
there are certain Republicans in this
county, who will not vote for the pending
Constitutional Amendment. We have
taken the pains to inquire after
some of these cases, and have in almost
every instance found that the report
was incorrect. The persons had been
misunderstood. There may occasionally
be a Republican who has some
objection to the principle of equal
suffrage. But we cannot conceive how
it is possible for a Union man to be so
inconsistent as to refuse the right to vote
to a man who has been born in the
State, is intelligent in all matters
relating to public affairs, who has fought
and bled for the honor and integrity
of the Nation, and who will certainly
vote so as to uphold it by his ballot
when he comes to the polls on election
day. We are not so stupid as to
think that a man who is so patriotic,
with men who hardly know what an
American citizen is, who care nothing
for the country, who side with its
enemies, and in the hour of peril run
away from the State, rather than render
the service due to it. It seems
entirely improbable that any Union man
should be willing to yield the right to
vote to a rebel sympathizer who will be
sure to vote against us, merely because
he is white, and yet refuse to a truly
loyal man who will certainly vote with
us, because he is a little dark skinned.
But if there are any Union men who hesitate,
we beg them to reflect, and ask them-
selves what is right for them to do—
citizens, as men, as Americans, who
regard all men as equal. They have
thus far marched steadily forward in
the progress of freedom with the party.
Can they falter now, in this crisis—this
effort to make a Democratic govern-
ment, especially when the platform
to our colored citizens will be to en-
large the Union vote to the full amount
of their number? Still more do we
wonder that Union men in the close
counties should hesitate; for in these
very counties, the colored vote will give
us the majority, and make those local-
ities certain for us. As a party measure
it will give us strength; as an act
of justice and right, it will give us
character before the world; and we
shall stand approved before ourselves
and our own consciences.—*Ashtabula
Sentinel.*

There is a paper published at Woods-
field, Monroe county, which bears the
title of "Spirit of Democracy." A more
appropriate name could not have been
selected; for the county in which it is
printed is one of the strongholds of
Copperheadism. As its "faithful" bear
undisputed sway in its vicinity, it can
speak with more boldness and candor
than like organs in more enlightened
parts of the State. In its last week's
issue, it has an account of a Democratic
meeting recently held at Woodsfield, in
which it says: "At three o'clock, Hon.
C. L. Vallandigham, Ohio's next United
States Senator, stepped upon the plat-
form, &c." This language is both em-
phatic and important. It shows not
only that the Democracy are making
tremendous efforts to carry the Legisla-
ture, but that if carried, a blatant de-
fender of the rebellion will be sent
disgraced Ohio at Washington. Every
vote for a Democratic Representative is
therefore an endorsement of the abettor
of secession, the apologist for the seces-
sion outrages, and the plotter against
all that loyal men hold dear—America's
political honor.

A Nice Platform.

Here are the chief planks in the
Democratic platform:
The repudiation of the national debt.
The restoration of slavery, or, if that
cannot be done, payment by the nation
for slaves.

Pensioning the soldiers' widows and
orphans of the Confederate army.

Disfranchisement of the black patri-
ot who aided to suppress treason and
rebellion.

Recognition of the right of seces-
sion.

And the unconditional return of re-
bels to political power.

The Additional Bounty.

Democrats are telling soldiers that
the reason they do not receive their
additional bounty is that Congress
passed the law for bounties and failed
to appropriate the money. This fact
is Congress appropriated the money,
which is now in the United States
Treasury, and the delay in the payment
of the bounty must be accounted for
by Johnson's office holders. Congress
passed the law and provided the money
to pay every dollar of the bounty.

A burlar named Frank Riley was
arrested in Chicago, one day last week,
for the crime of breaking open a safe in
Louisville, Ky., and taking therefrom
the sum of forty-five thousand dollars.
Among the assets found on his person
by the officers of justice was the follow-
ing letter:

"EXECUTIVE MANDAMUS.
"WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 13, 1866.
"Henry A. Smythe, Collector of Customs,
New York:

"Sir:—This will introduce to your
favorable consideration Frank Riley, of
New York city, with whose character I
became acquainted in Tennessee, and
whom I commend to you as worthy of
a suitable appointment under you.

"With great respect,
"JOHN T. JOHNSON."

Greenbacks and Bonds.

(Extract from Senator Sherman's Cincinnati Speech.)
The greenback question I want to
present in as plain, simple and practical
a way as I can. Certain men in the De-
mocratic party propose to pay our national
debt in greenbacks. Now, if this in-
volves a large increase of greenbacks,
and we had the power to do it, it would
be right to do it. That would be
one reason why it should not be done.
We ought not to do it. First, because
it would be unjust to the bondholders
to do so—to give them in exchange for
an interest-bearing security, a security
that bore no interest, and take away
from them all the income from the
property or money they loaned to the
Government. It would be no proper
or fair to do it. It would be as unjust
as for a man to undertake to take from
a poor man would have to carry a
peck of greenbacks to market to buy a
peck of potatoes. A similar condition
of affairs might occur that occurred in
the Southern Confederacy during the
war, or in France during the revolution
under the assigned system. Such an
issue of greenbacks or any kind of cur-
rency would utterly destroy all mediums
of exchange and value. Experience
has taught all nations of the world that
only a limited amount of money—
paper money—can be kept afloat or in
circulation. When the amount of cur-
rency or any other kind of currency,
the highest amount is estimated at
from twenty-five to thirty dollars to the
individual. No more than that can be
maintained in any country. Experience
has shown that not one-tenth of that
amount can be maintained at par; but if
you were to issue an amount of green-
backs sufficient to pay off your bonded
debt, they would sink in value until they
would cease to be a medium of exchange
and the people would soon be obliged
to go back to the old system of barter
and exchange. It would be utterly im-
possible to maintain in circulation such
an enormous amount of greenbacks.
And suppose they should carry out this
Utopian scheme, is the debt paid? Sup-
pose you pay off the debt of your
bonded individuals in greenbacks, is
not the nation as much in debt as be-
fore? Undoubtedly. You have not
paid off that debt. How will you pay
off the greenbacks? You would have
to go back again to the issue of bonds
to retire the greenbacks. The whole
proposition is a Utopian, demagogical,
mean, dirty, nasty scheme, which no
party but the Copperhead party of the
United States could invent. [Ap-
plause.]

But that is not all. You can't do
this without violating the faith of your
nation, plainly and palpably, and being
guilty of an act of repudiation which
would dishonor the American more
than the success of the rebellion itself.

Logical Rascality.

When the morals of a political party
make the plunder of the Government
no offense, but on the contrary a
partisan virtue, it needs only the deliv-
ery of the Government into the hands
of that party to sink it in rascality.
What is more certain than that a party
which tried to destroy the Government
by depriving it of revenue in a time
of great peril, should pursue the same
policy by robbing its revenue? Can
party leaders, who boasted of their
recourse to the right to liberty to every
means of public revenue, feel any in-
dignation toward those who take away
by foul means the revenue which they
foully tried to prevent? Is it not
natural that they who strove to break
down the public credit, and who are
still striving to the same end, should
turn their hand to the robbery of the
means which sustain that credit? Is
it any more dishonest to steal the pub-
lic money than to try to destroy the
public credit? When a party makes
the loss of its control of the Govern-
ment a reason for destroying it, will it
not regard it as a sufficient reason for
plundering it? Thus we see that the
shameful corruption which Johnson
has established in the Revenue Depart-
ment by betraying the Executive office
to the Democracy is the logical result
of Democratic policy.

There is a paper published at Woods-
field, Monroe county, which bears the
title of "Spirit of Democracy." A more
appropriate name could not have been
selected; for the county in which it is
printed is one of the strongholds of
Copperheadism. As its "faithful" bear
undisputed sway in its vicinity, it can
speak with more boldness and candor
than like organs in more enlightened
parts of the State. In its last week's
issue, it has an account of a Democratic
meeting recently held at Woodsfield, in
which it says: "At three o'clock, Hon.
C. L. Vallandigham, Ohio's next United
States Senator, stepped upon the plat-
form, &c." This language is both em-
phatic and important. It shows not
only that the Democracy are making
tremendous efforts to carry the Legisla-
ture, but that if carried, a blatant de-
fender of the rebellion will be sent
disgraced Ohio at Washington. Every
vote for a Democratic Representative is
therefore an endorsement of the abettor
of secession, the apologist for the seces-
sion outrages, and the plotter against
all that loyal men hold dear—America's
political honor.

My Maryland.

Maryland is in rebel control which
shows a disposition to put her in
condition to repeat her attempt of 1861 to
block the way of Northern troops to
the Capital. She has made an extra-
ordinary effort to organize her militia,
and she has found the national Execu-
tive responsive in the matter of arms.
But she is only indulging her imagina-
tion in the hope that she will never at-
tempt. Is there any blast that can
blow the bones of the Confederate
soldiers, and set them up again in
their ranks, and precipitate them upon
the Capital, even if Maryland should
block the Northern army, and though
Johnson should call it all he was black
in the face? And what would all Mary-
land be before the Northern army that
would rally at the notice that Johnson
had struck a blow in resistance to Con-
gress? They may organize their mil-
itia and tickle their minds with the
thoughts of blood war; but they are
desires which will never come to the
point of performance. And so it will
be with Johnson. There is no limit to
the wickedness of his purposes, but in
his performance he is restrained by
a lively view of the consequences.

A burlar named Frank Riley was
arrested in Chicago, one day last week,
for the crime of breaking open a safe in
Louisville, Ky., and taking therefrom
the sum of forty-five thousand dollars.
Among the assets found on his person
by the officers of justice was the follow-
ing letter:

"EXECUTIVE MANDAMUS.
"WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 13, 1866.
"Henry A. Smythe, Collector of Customs,
New York:

"Sir:—This will introduce to your
favorable consideration Frank Riley, of
New York city, with whose character I
became acquainted in Tennessee, and
whom I commend to you as worthy of
a suitable appointment under you.

"With great respect,
"JOHN T. JOHNSON."

Greenbacks and Bonds.

(Extract from Senator Sherman's Cincinnati Speech.)
The greenback question I want to
present in as plain, simple and practical
a way as I can. Certain men in the De-
mocratic party propose to pay our national
debt in greenbacks. Now, if this in-
volves a large increase of greenbacks,
and we had the power to do it, it would
be right to do it. That would be
one reason why it should not be done.
We ought not to do it. First, because
it would be unjust to the bondholders
to do so—to give them in exchange for
an interest-bearing security, a security
that bore no interest, and take away
from them all the income from the
property or money they loaned to the
Government. It would be no proper
or fair to do it. It would be as unjust
as for a man to undertake to take from
a poor man would have to carry a
peck of